

What The War Is Doing For The Farmer

The European war is not an unmitigated evil; nor yet is it an unmitigated blessing for this country. We shall not attempt to go into the ethical side of the question at all, nor shall we discuss "war brides," munition plants or other similar phases of the situation. We shall look at the war purely from the standpoint of prices for raw products, either produced here in this country or imported from foreign countries. And



FROM SUPER CENT CROPS.

of course when we consider raw products we must carry the subject further on into the matter of the prices we get and the prices we must pay for finished products. We shall confine our consideration, too, to those products which have their origin on the farm either in the raw state or finished and manufactured into edible or wearable articles.

Let us take wheat, for example. We all know that the war has put the price of wheat way up. Very well—this means that the whole country, city, town and rural population as well as paying more for their food—therefore the wheat raiser should theoretically be getting rich on a product which it costs him no more to raise than formerly and for which he gets more money.

But wait a minute—there are other things to consider in this matter of growing rich. Of the war. Cotton and wool and meats and farm machinery and so on have gone up too. This means that while the wheat raiser is getting more for his product, he is also paying more for the necessities of life. The price of the war is bringing to the farmer, then it would seem that the best way to keep ahead of the game is for the farmer to pay the farmer who raises his necessities the increased prices that the war has brought about and when buying his luxuries or those things that are not bare necessities of life to pick and choose from

GATHERING SUGAR CORN

amongst them those that have not gone up in price in spite of the war.

For example, here is a peculiar situation in regard to a beverage which is so universally liked that it has become almost a staple. The name of that beverage is Coca-Cola.

Now Coca-Cola, as you know, is really an agricultural product—a product of the soil. Cane sugar—the very purest and finest—constitutes a large part of Coca-Cola syrup. As you know, sugar has gone way up—so every glass of Coca-Cola you drink makes some farmer's heart gladder.

So it is with the pure fruit juices that, combined, produce the indelible flavor of Coca-Cola. Not so much in quantity seemingly when you consider a single glass of this delicious beverage, but enormous when the entire Coca-Cola output is considered.

Yet this product of nature—of the farm—increased in cost though it has been to the makers, has not been raised one penny in price to dealer—or to you. The price at the soda fountain and in the bottle has not risen one iota.

Now inasmuch as the rural population alone of America consumes millions of bottles and glasses of Coca-Cola every year, you and the other agriculturists of this country will not only be able to continue to please your palates and get delicious refreshment with this beverage at no increased cost, but you will be sending back to the farm bigger profits and more money at no greater expense to yourself.

UP.

SIR RIDER HAGGARD IN IMPORTANT TASK

Investigating Placing of Soldiers and Sailors on Lands After the War Closes.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Hobart, Australia, May 26.—Sir Rider Haggard, the British novelist and authority on land settlement, who was recently dispatched from England to inquire into the placing of British soldiers and sailors on farms in the Overseas Dominions after the war, has arrived here and taken up the project with the government, press and people of Australia. Sir Rider found that a number of schemes for the return of soldiers to the land were already being considered here, one of the latest being to furnish such men with farms in the federal capital area at Canberra, having them in return pledge themselves to serve the country as a defense force in case of need, or in other words, to form the nucleus of a national guard.

In his speeches here Sir Rider has asked how it will be possible to hold the British empire together if every possible step is not taken to insure an increase of its white population. "Today the empire covers fully one-fourth of the entire globe," he said, "and it is held by about 60,000,000 white people, of whom about 40,000,000 dwell in the United Kingdom. It is just all that we can do to hold the empire with that population of white people. With that population decreased I

doubt if we could hold it. It seems to me therefore that each component part of the empire should take every possible step to insure an increase of its white population if we want to feel safe in the coming times.

"It is obviously desirable that there should be more producers. For years I have studied this aspect and I have come to the conclusion that the future of England and its dominions, and I might also say of the western world, depends on the land dweller. We want to get more land dwellers, more country villages, more country homes. Look at Australia. Think for a moment how many millions could be happy and thrive within its limits."

Sir Rider declared that to turn the people out in a raw country and bid them make a living out of it was useless, and it was equally foolish to set them at a distance from railroads. "Settlement," he said, "must become a scientific pursuit and must be thoroughly well thought out beforehand by responsible governments or great business concerns."

TIMELY.

"What do you do when people come in here and bore you?" asked a friend of a merchant.

"When they stay too long the office boy, who is very bright and knows just when to interfere, tells me that a gentleman is in the counting room waiting to see me on important business."

"Ha, ha! That's a capital way to get rid of the bores who don't know." Just then the boy opened the door and sang out: "Gent in the counting room waitin' to see you on important business, sir."

CANNING AND PRE-SERVING BERRIES.

By Miss Bernice Carter, State Agent Home Demonstration Work, Extension Service, A. & M. College.

Blackberries and dewberries may be canned in such a way that they can hardly be detected from fresh berries. The following is the method to be used:

Sort and wash the berries carefully, taking precaution not to break them. Wash and sterilize quart jars by placing them in a vessel of water and allow to boil for at least ten minutes. Fill the jars with fresh berries, shaking them down gently so as to get the greatest number possible into the jars. Place the jars into the oven on an asbestos mat using a moderate oven. Let them remain from eight to ten minutes, or until the berries become heated. On top of the stove place a vessel of crushed berries and heat to boiling. Strain off the juice into a sauce pan and for every four cups of juice add one cup of sugar, bring to a boil and pour into the jar of heated berries, seal tightly and turn jar bottom side up on a table to cool. The boiling syrup gives sufficient heat to the berries to sterilize, yet they will retain their shape and firmness. They will also become permeated with the syrup and are ready for serving.

The following directions for preserving berries, taken from Bulletin A-81, will be helpful:

Practically the same methods are to be followed in preserving and making jams of all berries. Berries should be gathered in shallow trays or baskets and not in deep vessels which allow them to be bruised and crushed. They should be uniform, ripe and sound. Select only large, firm berries for preserving; those for jam may contain the smaller and broken ones. All berries should be carefully sorted and lightly washed by placing in a colander and pouring water over them rather than putting them into a pan of water.

To retain the best possible color and flavor, sirup for preserved berries should be made of a berry juice obtained by crushing, heating and straining the softer, broken berries. Add one pint of sugar to each pint of berry juice and allow to boil ten minutes. Weigh the choice, perfect berries after removing the tops or stems and allow one pound of sugar extra for each pound of whole berries. Add the extra sugar to the sirup, bring to a boil and skim. Remove from the fire and cool sirup before dropping the berries into it to prevent shriveling and toughening the fruit. Place over the fire and bring slowly to a boil and simmer until the berries are heated through, being very careful not to overcook; the berries should remain whole. Lift the berries from the sirup and place carefully into shallow pans. Pour sirup over them and allow to stand over night. Pack cold, filling the jar with berries before pouring the sirup over them. Cap, process, and seal. The preserves may be packed hot, after removing from the fire, capped and processed immediately. The sirup in which berry preserves are packed should have density of 50 degrees and will often need to be boiled down to this density after removing berries.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

Plea Made in Behalf of Deliverymen and Teams.

If the housewives and those ordering household supplies would be more thoughtful and considerate and order their supplies earlier in the day instead of late in the afternoon, they would save the merchant and tired clerks, delivermen and teams a great deal of unnecessary work.

Every merchant's wagons go over the same ground many times a day and many trips could be saved if all orders were placed with your merchant early in the day.

The habit of ordering late in the afternoon, causing tired delivermen and teams to work after they are supposed to go home and rest, is an imposition on them. While they appreciate your business, yet always remember in ordering late that had you placed your order earlier it would have been delivered without that extra trip when the wagon passed your house an hour before.

Get the habit of ordering early and you will be a burden lifter even though it be the tired delivermen and and horses. Clerk.

23 PER CENT OF SUICIDE IN U. S. DUE TO ALCOHOL.

In the June American Magazine Dr. Edwin F. Bowers says: "According to the United States mortality reports, 23 per cent of the suicides in the United States are directly traceable to intemperance. Between 1900 and 1908, it is estimated, 11,986 alcohol addicts died by their own hands.

CROP CONDITIONS OVER TEXAS

Report of State Department of Agriculture at Austin Covering Many Counties.

Taylor and Surrounding Counties. Up to the present time splendid crops of all kinds are assured the farmers of this section.

North Texas. Throughout this section the wheat is improving rapidly; 85 per cent of last year's crop; oats, 90 per cent. Weather for the week has been unfavorable to cotton, all of which has not yet been planted; acreage is 10 per cent short of last year. The corn crop is small but looks well; growing slow, of good color, some in weeds and about 10 per cent yet to be worked out. Gardens are fine. Irish potatoes not doing very well; about 75 per cent of last year. Sweet potatoes good stand and doing well; 100 per cent. Bad weather for poultry industry; only about 50 per cent hatched out. Stock on farms increased about 10 per cent. Much of the soil throughout this section is still water-soaked; hot and dry weather badly needed.

Clay County.

Crop conditions in this county are better than at this time last year except grain which is not likely to mature more than half a crop. Corn is a little later but in better condition than last year. Splendid stands of cotton and of maize and other feed crops. More peanuts than ever. Fine rain Wednesday night.

Galveston County.

A heavy rain of four or five hours duration fell over the Friendswood section of this county on the 18th, which will be of great benefit to the farmers of that locality.

Tarrant, Johnson, Hill and Limestone.

A good rain fell in Tarrant County Monday of this week but it did not reach any of the other counties of this group. A heavy rain fell in Limestone County in the Coolidge section Wednesday night. It was a twelve hour rain, at times a downpour. Prevailing winds from the north and temperature considerably below normal.

Rusk, Smith, Titus and Wood.

"I have just returned from a trip to Jacksonville, Tyler, Mount Pleasant, Pittsburg, Wimsboro, Ogburn and Fort Worth. I visited many peach orchards in Rusk, Smith, Titus and Wood counties. The crop is short in Rusk County, but better in Smith, Titus and Wood. In these counties it ranges from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of a full crop. The growers of Wood County report the same crop as that of 1915. Much heavier in Smith and Titus. Delegates to the Mount Pleasant meeting from the surrounding counties all reported a 50 per cent crop. This means that from 2500 to 3000 cars of peaches will be shipped from East Texas if no disaster overtakes them. Mr. Terrell was successful in completing an organization of the growers of Northeast Texas into a district organization. Directors were elected who meet next week to employ a sales agent and to put the organization on a working basis."

Leon, Limestone, Hill, Johnson and Tarrant.

Corn: Some improvement in condition and growth. Oats: Still small but slight improvement. Other forage crops and sorghum up to a good stand. Peas, where up, are doing well. Peanuts, in large acreage now being planted, and some are up and doing well. Cotton planted soon after the rains of the first of the month, and the old planting is doing well. All not yet planted. Excessive rains on the 21st will stop work for at least a week.

Waller and Bastrop.

The recent rains came just in time to save most of the crops. Corn and cotton are looking well, though somewhat late; some corn that was not affected too much by the frost is just ready to tassel and silk. In general the fields are clean and farmers are well up with work. Melons at Hempstead are perhaps a little late but are in a good condition.

Cherokee County.

Heavy rains and lands too wet to plow. Field crops in fairly good condition, but they are beginning to get foul on account of work being retarded by rain. Tomatoes are being damaged by too much rain, and some rust is beginning to appear. Some few crates will be shipped by express this week, but carloads will not begin to move until June 1 to 5. The peach crop in this county is very light, probably not over 20 per cent of a crop of Elbertas.

Morris and Cass.

Crop conditions in these counties are improving, taking all the crops that are grown in these counties, except oats and Irish potatoes. They will run 90 per cent of a full crop. Farmers are up with their work, and the farms are in fine condition. The

weather has been favorable, plenty of moisture. Week closed with rain and cloudy weather, and warmer. Potato bugs and chinch bugs are troubling some, but no individual complaints.

Tarrant and Callahan.

In the territory between Fort Worth and Clyde in Callahan County, so far as can be seen from the train, the small grain crops are developing satisfactorily. Oats promise a yield of from 15 to 60 bushels per acre; wheat from 15 to 25. These crops, on fresh or well cared for soil, will be satisfactory. Corn, maize and other feed and forage stuffs are from two to three weeks late, but development on good soil is normal. In Callahan sweet potato planting is being pressed as rapidly as slips can be obtained. Early peaches, berries and plums are beginning to ripen and will begin moving next week.

BIG GAIN IN AMERICAN EXPORTS

Will Reach Five Billion Dollars This Year, Department of Commerce said—Already Heavy.

Washington, May 26.—Export trades of the United States promises to reach nearly \$5,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year June 30. Statistics announced Thursday by the department of commerce place exports for the 10 months ending with April at \$3,401,000,000. This is \$1,175,000,000 more than sent abroad in the same period last year.

CALOMEL SALVATES AND MAKES YOU SICK

Acts Like Dynamite on a Sluggish Liver and You Lose a Day's Work.

There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when 50c buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, because it is perfectly harmless.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and cannot salivate.

Children and grown folks can take Dodson's Liver Tone—a perfect substitute for calomel.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is mercury and attacks your bones. Take a dose of nasty calomel today and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone acts better than horrible calomel your money is waiting for you.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

"LONG LEAF LUMBER. All building materials. Complete house bills shipped anywhere. Quick shipments. Grade and count guaranteed. Examination allowed. Send estimate. Independent Co-Operative Lumber Co., Lake Charles, La."

PREPAREDNESS WAS FAVORED IN VOTE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States Announced Results of Campaign.

Washington, May 26.—Advanced preparedness steps, including universal military training, a building program that would restore the nation to second place among the world's naval powers and an army increase that would meet the recommendations of the general staff have been endorsed by overwhelming majorities in a referendum just completed among commercial organizations throughout the country holding membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The referendum, which officials of the chamber declared last night had furnished the first authoritative index to preparedness sentiment among business men, brought out the largest vote yet recorded in the series of canvasses made by the organization on public questions. Member bodies in 43 states and in Alaska, the Philippines and Hawaii participated.

On the broad question of "general preparedness" 970 organizations voted favorably and only eight negatively. The vote for universal military training was 889 to 56. The navy increases proposed in the query submitted were endorsed 952 to 10 and the army increases 946 to 21.

IN THE BIBLE.

"So you attend Sunday School regularly, do you?" inquired the new minister, who was calling on little Nellie's mother. "Then you must know a great deal about the Bible. Can you tell me something that's in the Bible now?"

"Yeth, thir," said Nellie. "Thither hath thome dried leaveth in it, a pith of Aunt Janeth wedding dress, a pith of my deth when I wath a baby, thome hair and thitherth fellowth picture."—Judge.

A regular woman is always glad when her husband has a holiday, so that he can put in about 18 hours doing odd jobs at home.



Oil Burning Route

\$3.30 Galveston \$3.30
and return

On sale for evening train Saturday May 27th and morning trains Sunday May 28th. Good to return up to Monday night May 29th.

No Baggage and no reduction for children.

\$5.85 Galveston and Return \$5.85. On sale Daily good for 90 days.

S. H. HARRIS,
Ticket Agent

When you have a House to Rent



Give it a coat of good paint before you tack a sign on it. It won't cost much and a well-painted house always rents more readily than a shabby one—rents for more money, too.

DEVOE
THE GUARANTEED
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT
POWDER COATING - WEARS LONGER

It is just as essential to use good paint on a house you own and rent as on the one you live in. Therefore, paint with Devoe and increase the value of your property.

We guarantee DEVOE because we know it is pure and because we know that it always gives our customers satisfaction. It contains no whitening, silica, china clay or other adulterants. DEVOE takes fewer gallons and wears longer. We are always glad to show attractive color combinations.

TYLER HASWELL
Bryan, Texas

THE TUB SUITS

We are showing are pleasing many customers who seek comfort, neatness and correctness

Prices From \$4 to \$15

Two Shipments of Straw hats received by the morning express—your size is here.

BRANDON & LAWRENCE
BRYAN, TEYAS